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Certain Characteristic Features Of The Roman Profile

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CERTAIN CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

OF

THE ROMAN PROFILE

BY

ADOLPH FREDERICK PAULI

THESIS

FOR THE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Adolph Frederick Pauli

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IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

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I. INTRODUCTION.

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This thesis is an attempt to analyze Roman portraiture so as to deduce, if possible, "Certain Characteristic Features of the Roman Profile". That is, by measurements and observations, I intend to discover if any facial profile characteristics would be predominant in an average group of Roman citizens. Did the majority of the Romans really have convex or convex-sinuous nose ridges? Did they have relatively low foreheads? Such questions I am attempting to answer. But I am not trying to establish any ethnological or anthropological conclusions concerning the Romans. My mode of procedure and my data would be almost worthless for any such purpose. Emphasis, rather, has been laid upon the individual characteristics, and for that purpose a modified form of Bertillon's System of Anthropometric Identification has been used. As a first crude effort, this report is naturally full of errors, due largely to the fact that I spent a long time in establishing Norms or standards for making my judgment observations. What seemed "medium" to me at one time, perhaps seemed "large" or "small" at another. My purpose in submitting this thesis is not to proclaim any startling conclusion I may have deduced, but rather to present for criticism the method that I have employed.

II. THE ART OF ROMAN PORTRAITURE.

J. J. Bernoulli in his "Römische Ikonographie" makes the following statement concerning the beginnings of "Porträtbildnerei" among the Romans: "Seit wann die Bildniskunst von den Römern Geübt wurde, oder wann Zuerst öffentliche Bildnisstatnen von ihnen aufgestellt wurden, lässt sich nicht mehr genau bestimmen. Doch ist es eine echt italische, nicht erst von Griechenland herüberverpflanzte Sitte. Denn sie bestand schon lange vor dem Beginn des Einflusses Griechischer Kultur, mindestens im vierten, und wie es scheint, schon im fünften Jahrhundert vor Christo".[1] That portraiture among the Romans was a very ancient custom is shown in one way by the number of references made by classical authors to ancient statues still surviving in the beginning of our era.[2] Many of these statues, it is true, were late forgeries[3] (as, for example, the one connected with the inscription quoted in Dessau: Inscriptiones Latinae selectae, I, No. 64[4]) but still there is every possibility that the majority were genuine. In fact in some cases the erection can only be explained as a direct sequence to the occasion calling them forth.[5] Bernoulli, for example, dwells upon the statement that statues of the four ambassadors killed by the Fidenati (438 or 426) were set up on the

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[1] Vol. I, p. 1.

[2] For lists of citations from classical authors see Ber., R.I., p. 1-4; Detlefsen, De Arte Romanorum antiquissima, Part II. Gluckstadt, 1868.

[3] Quarum quidem numerus maior est illis, aetas incertior; nam in universum id auctorum studium agnoscitur, ut statuas eadem fere aetate positas esse sibi persuaserint, qua vixerint homines, quorum memoriae dicatae erant." Detlefsen, op.cit.,p.1.

[4] For discussion of this inscription see Detlefsen, op.cit.,p.4. "Ipsum titulum ad statuam Romuli τροπαιοφόρου pertinuisse crediderim propter mentionem spoliorum opinorum".

[5] Bernoulli, R.I., I, p. 2.

Rostrum[6]. He argues that the Roman senate would have no reason, in later times, after the passing of many generations and the utter destruction of Fidenae, to erect such a memorial for an event of only temporary significance.[7]

Another plausible argument for the early use of portraiture among the Romans, can be based, I think, upon the Etruscan influence on Roman art. It is fairly well agreed that Roman art was not original. "Its chief sources were Etruscan and Greek. It began with the former but soon passed into the latter; not to any great extent, however, until Rome had come into touch with the treasures of Greece and the luxuries of the East".[8]

Now the Etruscans, sometimes called the great tomb building race, decorated their sepulchres not only with elaborate paintings depicting scenes from the lives of the deceased, but also with effigies in stone, sometimes in free statues, but mainly in reliefs on sarcophagi and cinerary urns.[9] Sittl says, "In der Gräber selbst scheinen die angehörigen Porträtstatuen der verstorbenen gestellt zu haben".[10] As to the character of Etruscan portrait sculpture Dennis says, "There is often great

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[6] Livy, IV, 17; Cic., Phil., IX, 2,4; Plin., H.Nat., XXXIV, 23.
[7] Bernoulli, R.I., I, pp. 2-3.
[8] Coins of the R. Republic in the Brit. Mus., I, XCVI.
[9] Dennis, Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria I, Introd., LXXV; cf. I, 299; II, 375 ff. See also Jules Martha, L'art-Etrusque, ch. XIII.
[10] Hdbch. der klass. Alterstums-Wissenshaft, VI, p. 571.

boldness and expression in Etruscan sculpture, and generally much truth to Nature".[11] The numerous painted tombs show, of course, various stages in the development of the art of painting yet some of the walls at Cervetrix, Tarquinii, Orvieto, Chiusi, and Vulci, show exquisite examples of portraiture.[12] Certainly this important Etruscan custom and phase of Etruscan art,-- namely portraiture,-- was not without its effect upon the Romans.

It is quite true that we have no remains of early Roman portraiture existing to-day, but I do not think one should therefore assume that Roman portraiture was merely transplanted Greek art blossoming out with such strength and vigor during the last days of the Roman Republic,-- "a sort of decadent anti-climax to the art of Greece".[13] That we lack such specimens does not necessarily prove their non-existence. Nor do (the) "Miserae illae Artis antiquioris reliquae" show that Roman art during the early centuries was of a primitive order, for these are not examples of (the) "Cultioris artis" but as Detlefsen says, "Maxima pars a sordidis hominibus in usum domesticum factae sunt."[14] A. Furtwängler and H. L. Urlichs in "Greek and Roman Sculpture" say, "Hellenistic Art did not experience an immediate development on Roman soil. On crossing to Rome, Greek art was met by a comparatively advanced, specifically Italian portrait art. This

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[11]Dennis, Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, I, Introd., LXXVI.
[12]Dennis, op.cit., I, Introd., LXXXV; cf. I, 260-263; II, 55-58, 320, 332, 333. See also Jules Martha, L'art-Etrusque, ch.XIV.
[13]Mrs. A. Strong, Roman Sculpture, p. 8.
[14]Detlefsen, de Arte Romanorum Antiquissima, I, p. 1.

art is represented in the numerous Etruscan portraits preserved, of which the uncompromising fidelity to nature, places them in the front rank of realistic work."[15] The remarkable manner in which Greek art prospered at Rome would itself show that it received some stimulus in Italy.[16]

But there is no doubt of the fact that it was the combination of the old Italic custom of setting up effigies of the dead and statues of distinguished citizens that brought Roman portraiture to its high point of artistic development.[17] When Greek art in itself was declining it passed over to the West and showed that it still had power enough to help develop new phases,[18] yet it did not entirely wipe out the national character of the Roman art.[19] "Nor", says Mrs. Strong, "should it be forgotten,- as it too often is by all schools of Archaeology,- that the old native Etrusco-Roman art upon which the later Hellenism was grafted, remained a factor to be reckoned with. Roman Imperial art is not a mere continuation of Hellenic or Hellenistic art - it is Roman art plus the Hellenistic influence. It was probably the genuine Roman element that kept art in the third and fourth centuries from complete degeneracy."[20]

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[15] p. 204.
[16] Mrs. A. Strong, Roman Sculpture.
[17] Cf. A. Furtwängler and H. L. Urlichs, Greek and Roman Sculpture, p. 194.
[18] Cf. Strong, Roman Sculpture, p. 34, (Quotation from Vernon Lee)
[19] Cf. Gardner, Hbk. of Greek Sculpture, p. 494.
[20] Strong, Roman Sculpture, p. 18.

One of the most important characteristics of Roman portraiture, is the custom of portraying prominent citizens upon the currency of the day. Due to religious scruples the obverse side of the coins was for a long time reserved for likeness of the Gods, but during the first half of the first century B.C., "some of the Moneyers,..... who were members of the patrician families went one step further (in changing the character of the obverse side of coins) and extolled the antiquity of their supposed ancestors".[21] At this time the head of Tatius appears upon the coins of L. Titurius Sabinus and T. Veltius Sabinus; that of Numa Pompilius and of Ancus Marcus on those of the Marcii; that of Numa Pompilius on those also of C. Calpurnius Piso; that of Quirinus on the coins of C. Memmius; that of Fontus, son of Janus, on those of C. Fonteius. Then, later, Moneyers began to use the portraits of less remote ancestors, who had distinguished themselves in the behalf of the State. In 91 B.C. Cn. Cornelius Blasio introduced the portrait of his ancestor Cornelius Scipio Africanus the Elder, upon his coins, but it is some years before these family portraits upon coins became very common.[22] We find among such portraits, those of Marcus Junius Brutus, C. Servilius Ahala, M. Claudius Marcellus, C. Coelius Caldus, Sulla, C. Curtius Resto, and L. Livineius Regulus. These did not pretend to be

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[21] Grueber, Coins of the Roman Republic in the Brit. Museum, I, XCII, ff.

[22] Ibid., XCIII. See on the same page a list of Romans whose portraits are found on coins of this period.

true portraits, but merely historical memorials.[23] The final step in removing the sanctity of the obverse side was the introduction of the portraits of living persons. This was accomplished by the Senate itself, when in 44 B.C. "it ordered that a portrait and effigy of Caesar should be placed on the coinage".[24] Caesar was the first to fill a space previously reserved for divinities and the great heroes of the past.[25] From the time of Caesar on, true portraiture became quite common, especially during the imperial period, when the coins are often our only reliable iconographical evidence concerning the rulers.

Another important factor in the history of Roman portraiture was the custom of making wax masks (imagines) of the deceased.[26] In fact it is claimed by some that in the busts of the later Republic it seemed as if the artists had used the imagines as their models. But to just what extent the ius imaginum affected the making of portraits in stone and bronze can only be conjectured. But Bernoulli says that the custom of making wax imagines "steht im engsten Zusammenhang mit der Entwicklung der Porträtplastik in Italien", and must have been

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[23] Grueber, Coins of the Roman Republic in the Brit. Museum, I, XCII, ff.
[24] Ibid., I, XCIV, also Dion Cassius, XLIV, 4.
[25] Grueber, op.cit., I, XCV.
[26] E. A. Gardner, Hdbk. of Greek Sculpture, p. 512; J. J. Bernoulli, Roman Ikonographie, I, p. 4.

of some "ikonischer Bedeutung".[27]

Roman portraiture, then, considered as material for the study of the Roman features is a combination of the exacting Italic realism and the Hellenic idealism, which beautified the former and raised it to the plane of art. In making our conclusions concerning the Roman features, however, we have several things to guard against, especially during the imperial period. The portraits of the rulers naturally tend to conform to preconceived types[28] and acquire a sort of "imperial cast of features". It is probably true, also, that the portraits of the different periods conform to a certain style or type, influenced perhaps by the ruling emperors. For example, during the Flavian period "the furrows of the brow, and of the corners of the nose and mouth are sharply chiselled, in a manner noted by Mr. Crowfoot as typical of Flavian heads".[29] Also "the drawing of the mouth and eyes, the contour and pose of the head, the shape of the bust, are all distinctly Flavian".[29] Again this influence might even have gone so far as to copy certain features, as for instance giving a slight convexity to the nose, simply because the emperor has a convex nose. In fact "the character and even the features

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[27]J. J. Bernoulli, Roman Ikonographie, I, 4 f.
[28]Mrs. A. Strong, Roman Sculpture, 358.
[29]Mrs. A. Strong, Roman Sculpture, 364.

of the reigning emperor and empress are often reflected in contemporary portraits of other persons, so that it is often possible to date them by this resemblance.[30] Gardner, too, speaks of two classes of portrait-statues; "effigies togatae" - representing men in the usual garb of civil life - and "statuae Achilleae" ..... "fancy portraits in a conventional heroic pose".[31] Of course these "statuae achilleae" usually required a conventional treatment of the subject. But despite these defects the individuality is never entirely suppressed even in the last days of the empire.

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[30] E. A. Gardner, Hdbk. of Greek Sculpture, 515.
[31] Ibid., 515.

III. OBSERVATIONS.

A. METHOD.

I. The Nose.

As a rule, I made six observations upon the profile of the nose:

a. Measurement of the height.

b. Measurement of the projection.

c. Measurement of the root cavity.

d. Classification of the ridge.

e. Classification of the base.

f. Classification of the tip.

As for the height of the nose, I have taken the vertical distance between the middle of the root cavity and the point of intersection of the face and the edge of the wing of the nose.

"The root of the nose is that transverse concavity more or less accentuated, which always exists at the top of the nose, between the eyes and beneath the base of the forehead."[1] The projection of the nose is the horizontal distance from the point of intersection of the face and the edge of the wing of the nose and the tip of the nose. The tip of the nose is the point where the lobule begins to turn back upon itself.[2] The root cavity is measured by drawing a line from the tip of the nose to the middle of the glabella and taking the perpendicular distance of the center of the cavity from this line. If, however, the sinuous projection (the hump often noticed along the ridge of the nose, just below the root cavity) extends beyond a line connecting the tip of the nose and glabella, the measurement is taken from a line connecting the highest point of the sinuous projection and the glabella.[3]

In classifying the ridges of the nose, I have adopted Bertillon's six classes[4] with certain modifications.

a. The rectilinear class - the line of the ridge between the root cavity and the tip is straight.

b. The rectilinear - sinuous class - the bone of the nose has made a hump in the ridge

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[1]Bertillon, "Signaletic Instructions, including theory and practice of anthropometrical identification, 154.
[2]Bertillon, op. cit., 154.
[3]Bertillon, op. cit., plate 60, c. Bertillon makes no attempt to measure the cavity but merely classifies it as "small", "medium", or "large".
[4]Bertillon, op. cit. p.155.

so that a line passing over the tip of the nose and the top of the sinuous projection shows a cavity between the tip and the projection about equal to the cavity between the line and the root.

c. The convex class - the line of the ridge is a convex curve.

d. The convex-sinuous class - the convex curve is interrupted by a sinuous projection. A nose is considered convex-sinuous if a line passing over the tip of the nose and the sinuous projection touches the face above the root cavity; or if the cavity between the root and the line is larger than the cavity between the bump and the tip of the nose.

e. The concave class - the line of the ridge is a concave curve.

f. The concave-sinuous class - the concave curve is interruptedby the sinuous projection.

The bases of the noses are classified into Bertillon's three classes:[5]

a. The horizontal class - the line of the edge of the wing is perpendicular to

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[5]Bertillon, op. cit., p. 48.

the line of the vertical height of the face.

b. The depressed class - the line of the edge of the wing shows that the tip of the nose is on a lower horizontal plane than is the point of intersection of the base line and the face.

c. The elevated class - the line of the edge of the wing shows that the tip of the nose is on a higher horizontal plane than is the point of intersection of the base line and the face.

The tips of the noses are arranged into three classes:

a. The sharp class - the tip is decidedly pointed.

b. The blunt class - the tip is rather rounded and sometimes even bulging.

c. The medium class - a normal tip.

As the tips are classified upon judgment observations, I do not consider my data upon them very satisfactory.

II. The Lips.

Five observations were made upon the lips:[6]

a. Measurement of the Naso-labial height.

b. Classification of lip prominence.

c. Classification of lip adherence.

d. Classification of the borders.

e. Classification of the thicknesses

6Bertillon, op. cit., p.180

The nasal-labial height is the vertical distance between the point of intersection of the face and the edge of the wing of the nose, and the point midway between the two lips. In observing lip prominence, I have determined which lip, if either, protrudes more than the other.[7] Lip adherence is arranged in three classes:

a. The close class - the lips are close to the teeth.

b. The medium class - the lips are normal.

c. The protruding class - the lips are protruding.

It is possible for each one of a pair of lips to be in a different class. The borders of the lips are arranged into three classes:

a. The narrow class.

b. The medium (normal) class.

c. The wide class.

Both lips do not necessarily belong to the same class. The thicknesses of the lips are arranged into four classes:

a. The thin class.

b. The medium (normal) class.

c. The thick class.

d. The very thick class.

III. The Forehead.

Two observations were made upon the forehead:

a. Measurement of the height.

b. Classification of the inclination.

The height, as I have taken it, is the vertical distance

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[7]Bertillon, op. cit., p. 180.

between the hair line and the middle of the root cavity. As the Romans were very fond of allowing their hair to fall over the foreheads in order to make the foreheads appear low, it was often difficult to estimate the position of the hair line. The inclination of the forehead comes under one of three classes.[8]

a. The vertical class.

b. The receding class.

c. The medium class.

IV. The Chin.

The observations made upon the chin were:

a. The measurement of the height.

b. Classification of the inclination.

c. Classification of the ball.

The height of the chin is the vertical distance between the mouth opening and the bottom of the chin. The inclination of the chin falls under one of three heads:

a. The vertical class.

b. The receding class.

c. The protruding class.

The ball of the chin may be:

a. Flat.

b. Small.

c. Medium (normal).

d. Prominent.

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[8]Cf. Bertillon, op. cit., plates 31, 32. Also see diagrams p. 51.

V. The General Contour.[9]

The observations upon the general contour of the profile are:

a. Classification of projection of jaw.

b. Classification of frontal-nasal profile.

The classes of jaw projection are:

a. Prognathic - the lower part of the face is distinctly protruding.

c. Small - the profile of the lower part of the face is receding.

d. Nasal - prognathic - the chin and the forehead jaw-bone are protruding.

In the above classification I realize I am using the words "prognathic" and "orthognathic" in a slightly different sense from that which they are used in craniometry, where they are employed in reference to faces of certain definite gnathic indices. The kinds of frontal-nasal profiles are:

a. Rectilinear - the lines of the forehead and of the nose ridge are almost continuous, the nose ridge usually being rectilinear. This is the so-called "classic Greek profile".

b. Normal - the line of the nose ridge and of the forehead are parallel, or nearly so.

c. Angular - the line of the nose ridge and of the forehead form a distinct angle.

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[9]Bertillon, op. cit., pp. 182-184.

B. DATA.

Abbreviations used in the tabulations.

I. In citations

Ber. = J. J. Bernoulli, Römische Ikonographie.

Grueber = Grueber, coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum.

E. Strong = Eugénie Strong, Roman Sculpture.

A. J. A. = American Journal of Archaeology.

II. In the characteristics of the profile to be observed

a. Nose

H. = height.

P. = projection.

R.C. = root-cavity.

R. = ridge.

B. = base.

T. = tip.

b. Forehead

I. = inclination.

H. = height.

c. Lips

P. = prominence.

A. = adherence.

B. = border.

T. = thickness.

N. = naso-labial height.

d. Chin

I. = inclination.

H. = height.

B. = ball.

e. General contour.

P. = projection.

F.N. = frontal-nasal profile.

III. In the Data

1. ang. = angular.
2. bl. = blunt.
3. Cave. = concave.
4. Cave. s. = concave-sinuous.
5. Cl. = close.
6. dep. = depressed.
7. el. = elevated.
8. hor. = horizontal.
9. low. = lower.
10. l. = loose.
11. med. = medium.
12. n. = narrow.
13. no. = none.
14. nor. = normal.
15. O. = orthognathic.
16. pr. = prominent; protruding.
17. prog. = prognathic.
18. rec. = receding.
19. rect. = rectilinear.
20. rect. s. = rectilinear-sinuous.
21. sh. = sharp.
22. sm. = small
23. t. = thick.
24. upp. = upper.
25. v. = very.
26. ve. = vertical

27. vex. = convex.

28. vex. s. = convex-sinuous.

29. w. = wide.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H/H.Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P./H.
1. Aemilianus (Ber.,II,3, munztaf, V, 5)	rec.,	4.75,	118	4,	2.25,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	56
2. Agrippa (Ber.,I,fig.39: Im camposanto zu Pisa)	med.,	14,	155	9,	6,	1.25,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	66
3. Agrippa (Ber.,I,fig.38: Kopf im Louvre)	ve.,	12,	133	9,	6,	1,	rect.s.,	dep.,	med.,	66
4. Agrippa,sen.(Ber.,II, Taf.XV.Capitol Mus.)	ve.,	19.5,	166	11.75,	8.25,	1,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	74
5. Agrippa,sen. (Ber,II,1: fig.30. Louvre)	med.,	15,	142	10.5,	6,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	57
6. Agrippa,jun. (Ber.II,1: Taf.XX. Munchen)	ve.,	14.5,	120	12,	9,	1.75,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	75
7. Agrippa,jun. (Ber.,II, 1, Taf. XIX)	ve.,	18.5,	142	13,	8,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	sh.,	61
8. Ahala (Ber., I,münztaf.: I, 13)	ve.,	2.75,	91	3,	2,	.50,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	66
9. Albinus (Ber.,II,3, münztaf., I, 9)	med.,	2.75,	122	2.25,	2,	1.25,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	88
10. Alexander Severus (Ber.: II, 3;Taf.XXVIII)	pr.,	17,	136	12.5,	7.5,	1.5	vex.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	88
11. Alexander Severus (Ber.: II, 3; Taf. XXX)	ve.,	18,	148	12.5,	7.5,	1.5	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	60
12. Ancus (Ber.,I;münztaf.,: I, 7)	med.,	3,	100	3,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	sh.,	50
13. Annia Faustina (Ber., II, 3, münstaf.II,17)	pr.,	4.5,	163	2.75,	2,	.25,	vex.,	el.,	bl.,	72
14. Annius Verus (Ber.,II, 2;münztaf.V, 4)	ve.,	3.5	175	2,	1,	.5,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	50

	Lips						Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100/H.Nose	I.	H.	B.	H x 100/H. Nose	P.	F.N.
1	no.,	med.,	med.,	t.,	1.5,	37	ve.,	3.25,	pr.,	81	O.,	nor.
2		pr.,	med.,	t.,	3.5,	38	pr.,	7.5,	pr.,	83	prog.	
3		pr.,	med.,	med.,	3,	33	pr.,	8,	pr.,	88	prog.	
4	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5,	42	ve.,	11.25,	med.,	95	O.,	ang.
5	no.,	cl.,	N., med.,	thin, med.,	3.5	33	rec.,	8,	med.,	76	sm.,	nor.
6	no.,	pr.,	w. med.,	med.,	5.5,	45	ve.,	8.75,	pr.,	72	O.,	ang.
7	upp.,	l.,	w.,	med.,	5,	38	ve.,	11.5,	med.,	77	O.,	nor.
8		med.,	w.,	med.,	1,	33	ve.,	2,	med.,	66	O.,	nor.
9					1.5,	66						nor.
10	no.,	pr.,	W.,	t.,	5.5	44	rec.,	13,	flat,	144	sm.,	ang.
11	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	6,	48	rec.,	11.5,	flat,	92	sm.,	nor.
12			w.,	v.,	1,	33	ve.,	2,	med.,	66	O.,	nor.
13	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.25,	45	rec.,	2.5,	med.,	90	sm.,	ang.
14	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	1.25,	62	rec.,	2,	flat,	100	sm.,	ang.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H/H.Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P./H
15. Antonia (Ber.,II,1;Taf. XXXIII, 10)	ve.,	4,	133	3,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	50
16. Antonia?(Ber.,II,1; Taf. XIV)	ve.,	14,	70	20,	7,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	35
17. Antoninischen prinzen (Ber.,II,2;Taf.XLVIII)	pr.,	17,	166	10.5,	6,	1.5,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	57
18. Antoninischen prinzen (Ber.,II,2;Taf.LVb)	ve.,	15.5,	158	9.75,	5,	1.5,	cave.,	el.,	med.,	51
19. Antonius, L.(Ber.,I; münztaf.IV, 98)	rec.,	2,	100	2,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	dep.,	sh.,	75
20. Antonius,M.(Ber.,I; münztaf.IV, 84)	med.,	4,	127	3.75,	2.25,	.25,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	60
21. Antonius,M.?(Ber.,I; fig. 31. Florence)	ve.,	16.5,	165	10,	7,	1.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	70
22. Antoninus Pius (Ber., II, 2;Taf.XLIVb)	med.,	17,	151	11.25,	7,	2.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	62
23. Apuleius (Ber.,I. münztaf. V, 117)	med.,	4.5,	158	4.25,	2.5,	no.,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	55
24. Aquilia Severa (Ber., II, 3;münztaf II,15)	med.,	4.25,	118	2.75,	1.75,	.5,	vex.,	el.,	sh.,	63
25. Arrius Secundus (Ber., I, münztaf,II,31)	ve.,	2.5,	166	1.5,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	100
26. Asinius Gallus (Ber., I;münztaf,V,112)	ve.,	2,	100	2,	1.75,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	84

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
15	upp.,	med.,	(N. (med.,	med.,	1,	33	ve.,	2,	pr.,	66	O.,	nor.
16	upp.,	l.,	N.,	thin,	5,	25	rec.,	10,	med.,	50	sm.,	ang.
17	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	5,	47	ve.,	9,	med.,	85	O.,	ang.
18	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med,,	4.5,	46	rec.,	9.75,	flat,	100	sm.,	nor.
19					1,	50	ve.,	1.5,	pr.,	75	O.,	nor.
20	low.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.25,	33	pr.,	2.75,	pr.,	73	prog.,	nor.
21			(n.,									
			(med.,	med.,	4.25,	42	pr.,	7.5,	pr.,	75	O.,	
22			w.,		5.5,	40	ve.,				O.,	nor.
23	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.25,	29	ve.,	3.25,	pr.,	76	O.,	rect.
24	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.5,	54	rec.,	2.25,	sm.,	81	sm.,	nor.
25	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1,	66	ve.,	2,	med.,	133	O.,	nor.
26					.75,	36	pr.,	1.5,	pr.,	75	O.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P / H.
27. Atius,Balbus (Ber.,I, münztaf.III, 72)	ve.,	2.75	78	3.5,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	bl.,	52
28. Augustus (Ber.,II,1; fig. 7)	ve.,	11.5	117	9,	5.25,	.75,	rect.s.,	el.,	med.,	58
29. Augustus (Ber.,II,1; Taf.II)	ve.,	20,	160	12.5,	8.5,	2,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	68
30. Augustus (Grueber,Coins; pl.LVIII,1)	med.,	2.5,	100	2.5,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	60
31. Augustus (Ber.,II,1; Taf.I)	ve.,	19,	144	13.5,	8,	1.25,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	59
32. Augustus (Ber.,II,1; Taf. III)	ve.,	19,	172	11,	7.5,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	68
33. Aurelianus (Ber.,II,3; münztaf VI,7)	ve.,	2.5,	125	2,	1.5,	.5,	cave.,	dep.,	sh.,	75
34. Aurelius,Marcus (Ber., (Ber.,II,2;Taf.XLIX-b)	med.,	17,	141	12,	7.5,	1.5,	rect.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	62
35. Aurelius,Marcus (Ber., II,2;fig.5)	ve.,	15,	126	11,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	63
36. Balbinus (Ber.,II,3; münztaf III,18)	ve.,	4,	145	2.75,	1.75,	.5,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	63
37. Balbinus (Ber.,II,3; Taf. XXXV)	rec.,	16.5,	137	12,	7,	1.75,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	58
38. Britannicus (Ber.,II,1; Taf.XXXIV,16)	med.,	3,	133	2.25,	2,	.5,	rect.,	el.,	sh.,	88
39. Bronzekopf;Museum Gregorianum (Ber.,II,3; fig. 7)	rec.,	16.5,	137	12,	7,	1.5,	cave.,	hor.,	bl.,	58
40. Bronze Statue in Metropolitan Museum (Am. Jour.Arch.XIX(N.S.)pl.II	med.,	29,	148	19.5,	9.5,		rect.s.,	el.,		48

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
27	upp.,	pr.,	w., (thin,	v., (thin,	.75,	21	ve.,	1.75,	flat,	50	O.,	nor.
28		cl.,	(med.,	(med.,	3.75,	41	ve.,	6.75,	med.,	75	O.,	ang.
29	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5,	40	ve.,	10,	pr.,	80	O.,	ang.
30	no.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	.75,	30	ve.,	1.75,	med.,	70	O.,	nor.
31	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5,	37	ve.,	10,	pr.,	74	O.,	nor.
32	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5.5,	50	ve.,	11,		100	O.,	nor.
33		pr.,			.75,	36	ve.,	1.75,	med.,	84	O.,	nor.
34					4.5,	37	rec.,				sm.,	nor.
35	upp.,	l.,	med.,	med.,	4,	36	ve.,				O.,	nor.
36	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.5,	54	ve.,	3,	pr.,	109	O.,	nor.
37	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5.5,	45	ve.,	11.5,	flat,	96	O.,	nor.
38	no.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1,	44	ve.,	2,	med.,	88	O.,	nor.
39	upp.,	med.,	(med.,	(med.,	4.75	39	rec.,	9,	sm.,	75	nasal,	nor.
			(w.,	(v.,								
40	upp.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	6,	30	rec.,	16,	med.,	82	sm.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
41. Brutus, L.C. (Ber., I; munztaf. I, 9)	ve.,	2.75,	91	3,	1.75,	no.,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	58
42. Brutus, L.C. (Ber., I; fig. 1)	ve.,	13.5,	135	10,	6.5,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	65
43. Brutus, M. (Ber., I; Taf. XIX)	med.,	19.5,	134	14.5,	8.5,	2.5,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	58
44. Büste im Wallrof-Museum zu Köln (Ber., II, 1; fig. 33)	rec.,	11.5,	88	13,	6.5,	1,	cave.,	el.,	flat,	50
45. Büste im Berlin, S.Nr. 22 (Ber., II, 1; Fig. 14)	med.,	12.5,	125	10,	6,	1,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	60
46. Büste im Berlin, S.Nr. 23 (Ber., II, 1; Fig. 15)	med.,	12.5,	117	10.75,	6,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	55
47. Caesar, Basaltbüste zu Berlin? (Ber., I; Taf. XVIII)	ve.,	18.5,	132	14,	7.5,	2.25,	rect.s.,	el.,	med.,	53
48. Caesar, Colossalkopf zu Neapel (Ber., I; Taf. XIII)	ve.,	26,	144	18,	9.5,	2.5,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	52
49. Caesar, Statue in Berlin? (Ber., I; Taf. XVII)	ve.,	20.5,	143	14.35,	7,	2.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	49
50. Caesar, Togastatue im Louvre (Ber., I; fig. 20)	ve.,	15,	143	10.5,	6,	2.5,	rect.s.,	hor.,	flat,	57

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
41			med.,	med.,	1, 33	ve.,	2,	pr.,	66	0.,	rect.
42			med.,	med.,	4, 40	ve.,	8,	med.,	80	0.,	
43	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	6, 41	ve.,	10.5,	pr.,	72	0.,	nor.
44	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	4.5, 34	rec.,	7.5,	med.,	53	sm.,	nor.
45	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 40	ve.,	8,	sm.,	80	0.,	ang.
46	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 36	ve.,	9,	sm.,	83	0.,	nor.
47	upp.,		med.,	med.,	5.5, 32	ve.,	11,	pr.,	78	0.,	nor.
48	upp.,		med.,	med.,	8, 44	rec.,	12,	sm.,	66	sm.,	ang.
49		pr.,	med.,	t.,	5.5, 40	ve.,	10.5,	pr.,	72	0.,	ang.
50	upp.,		med.,	med.,	4, 38	ve.,	4,	med.,	38	0.,	

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
51. Caesar, statue im conservatoren-Palast zu Rome (Ber., I; Taf.XIV)	ve.,	21.5,	143	15,	8.5,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	56
52. Caesar?, Marmorbüste zu Berlin (Ber., I; Taf.XVI)	ve.,	19,	168	11.25,	8.5,	2,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	75
53. Caesar?, Kopf in Camposanto zu Pisa (Ber., I; fig.22)	ve.,	14.5,	145	10,	7.5,	1.5,	cave.s.,	dep.,	sh.,	75
54. Caesar, Aelius (Ber., II, 2; münztaf IV, 2)	med.,	5,	125	4,	2.25,	.5,	vex.s.,	el.,	med.,	56
55. Caesar, C. (Ber. II, 1; Taf. XXXII, 16)	ve.,	1.75,	87	2,	1.5,	no.,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	75
56. Caesonia (Ber., II, 1; Taf. XXXIV, 4)	ve.,	3,	75	4,	2,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	50
57. Caldus, C. (Ber., I; münztaf, I, 22)	med.,	3.5,	127	2.75,	2,	.75,	vex.,	el.,	sh.,	72
58. Caligula, in Turin (Ber. II, 1; Fig.47)	ve.,	15,	150	10,	5.25,	1,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	52
59. Caligula, in Louvre (Ber: II, 1; Taf.XVI)	ve.,	17,	128	13.25,	8.25,	2,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	62
60. Caracalla (Ber., II, 3; Taf.XXI)	med.,	15.5,	163	9.5,	7.5,	1.5,	rect.,	el.,	bl.,	78
61. Cicero, in Madrid (Ber. I; Taf.X)	ve.,	21.5,	153	14,	9.5,	1.25,	rect.s.,	dep.,	med.,	68
62. Cicerokopf zu Florenz (Ber., I; Fig. 19)	ve.,	14,	127	11,	7.5,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	68
63. Claudiers, eines jungen: (Ber., II, 1; Taf.XII)	ve.,	19.5,	150	13,	8.5,	.75,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	65

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose × 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose × 100	P.	F.N.
51		cl.,	med.,	med.,	6, 40		12,	sm.,	80	prog.,	ang.
52	low.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	5.5, 48	ve.,	10.5,	pr.,	84	0.,	ang.
53			(med., (no.,	med.,	4, 40	rec.,	8.5,	med.,	85	0.,	
54					1.5, 37					0.,	nor.
55	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	.75, 37	ve.,	1.75,	pr.,	87	0.,	rect.
56	no.,	pr.,	w.,	med.,	1, 25	ve.,	2.25,	med.,	56	0.,	rect.
57	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1, 36	rec.,	2.5,	med.,	90	nasal,	nor.
58	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	3.5, 35	ve.,	6.5,	med.,	65	0.,	nor.
59	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	4.75, 35	ve.,	11,	med.,	83	0.,	nor.
60	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	4.75, 50	ve.,	11,	pr.,	115	0.,	
61			(thin, (medium,	(thin, (med.,	5, 37	ve.,	11.5,	pr.,	82	0.,	
62			med.,	med.,	4.5, 40	ve.,	8.5,	flat,	77	0.,	
63	no.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	4.25, 32	ve.,	11.5,	med.,	88	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
64. Claudius, eines statue von Cervetri (Ber., II,1; Taf.XIII)	ve.,	18.5,	142	13	8,	1,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	61
65. Claudius (Ber., II,3; münztaf.VI,5)	med.,	5.5,	146	3.75,	3,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	80
66. Claudius; im Louvre (Ber., II,1; fig.50)	ve.,	10.5,	115	9.5,	6,	1.25,	cave.a.,	hor.,	sh.,	63
67. Claudius; zu Braunschweig (Ber., II,1; Taf.XVIII)	ve.,	1.9,	126	15.25,	9.25,	2,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	60
68. Claudius; in Windsor Castle (Ber., II,1; fig. 52)	med.,	14,	127	11,	7,	1,	rect.s.,	hor.,	flat,	63
69. Claudiusbüste in Madrid (Ber., II,1; fig.51)	rec.,	12,	114	10.5,	6,	.75,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	57
70. Cleopatra (Ber., I; münztaf. IV, 94)	med.,	4.5,	128	3.5,	2.5,	.5,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	74
71. Clodius Albinus (Ber. II,3; Taf. IX)	ve.,	17,	170	10,	6.2,	1.5,	cave.,	hor.,	bl.,	62
72. Clodius Albinus? (Ber. II,3; Taf.VIII,b)	med.,	14.5,	170	8.5,	6.5,	2.5,	vex.,	el.,	bl.,	77
73. Clodius Macer (Ber., II,2; münztaf., I,1)	ve.,	2.75,	183	1.5,	1.25,	.75,	cave.,	dep.,	sh.,	83
74. Clytia? (Ber., II,1; fig. 43-b)	ve.,	15,	153	9.75,	5.25,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	53
75. Colossalkopf; rotunda des vaticans (Ber., II,3, Fig.3)	ve.,	18.5,	123	15,	9.5,	1.5,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	63

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose × 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose × 100	P.	F.N.
64	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5, 38	ve.,	10,	pr.,	76	O.,	nor.
65	upp.,	med.,	w.,		1.75, 46	ve.,	4,	pr.,	106	O.,	nor.
66	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	4, 42	ve.,	7,	med.,	73	O.,	ang.
67	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	6, 39	ve.,	11,		72	O.,	nor.
68	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	3.5, 31	ve.,	8.5,	flat,	77	O.,	rect.
69	no.,	cl.,	w.,	med.,	4.25, 40	pr.,	6.5,	flat,	61	prog.,	rect.
70	no.,	pr.,	w.,	med.,	1.25, 35	ve.,	3,	pr.,	85	O.,	nor.
71	upp.,	(pro., (med.,	w.,	v.,	5, 50	ve.,	11.5,	flat,	115	O.,	ang.
72					4, 47						nor.
73	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	.75 50	rec.,	1.25,	med.,	83	sm.,	nor.
74	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	3.5, 35	rec.,	6.5,	sm.,	66	sm.,	nor.
75	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	4.5, 30	ve.,	12,	pr.,	60	O.,	ang.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P / H
76. Commodus (Ber.,II,2; munztaf.V,14)	med.,	7.5,	127	5.5,	3,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	54
77. Constantine the Great (Ber.,II,3,taf.LIIa	ve.,	31,	153	21.75,	15,	4,	vex.s.,	dep.,	sh.,	68
78. Cornelia Supera (Ber: II,3,münztaf.V,7)	ve.,	2.75,	137	2,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	75
79. Crispina (Ber.,II,2; münztaf.V,18)	ve.,	4,75,	132	3.5,	2,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	57
80. Diadumenian (Ber.,II: 3;taf.XXIV)	ve.,	17.5,	159	11,	7,	2,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	63
81. Didia Clara (Ber., II,3;münztaf I,6)	med.,	5.5,	157	3.5,	1.75,	.5,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	50
82. Didius Julianus (Ber: II,3;taf.IV)	med.,	15,	142	10.5,	7.25,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	69
83. Didius Julianus (Ber: II,3;taf.V)	ve.,	17,	117	10.25,	6.25,	2.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	60
84. Didius Julianus (Ber: II,3; Fig.1)	med.,	16.5,	183	9,	5.5,	1.25,	cave.s.,	hor.,	med.,	61
85. Domitia?(Ber.,II,2; taf.XXb)	ve.,	18,	153	11.75,	5.5,	1,	vex.s.,	hor.,	med.,	46
86. Domitia Lucilla (Ber: II,2;münztaf. IV,18)	med.,	4.25,	121	3.5,	1.75,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	50
87. Domitian (Ber.,II,2; taf.XVII)	ve.,	15,	166	9,	7,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	77
88. Domitilla (Ber.,II, 2;münztaf. I, 19)	med.,	2,	160	1.25,	1.25,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	100

No.	Lips						Chin				General Contour	
	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
76	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.75,	31	ve.,	6,	med.,	109	0.,	nor.
77	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	9,	42	pr.,	21.5,	pr.,	98	prog.,	nor.
78	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1,	50	rec.,	1.75,	med.,	87	no.,	ang.
79	upp.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	1.25,	35	ve.,	3,	pr.,	85	0.,	nor.
80	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5,	45	ve.,	10.5,	med.,	95	0.,	nor.
81	upp.,	pr.,	med.,	t.,	1.25,	35	rec.,	3.75,	med.,	171	sm.,	nor.
82		med.,			6,	57						nor.
83					5.5,	53						nor.
84					4.5,	50					o.,	nor.
85	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4,	34	ve.,	9,	med.,	76	0.,	ang.
86	no.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	1.25,	35	ve.,	2.5,	flat,	71	0.,	nor.
87	no.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	4,	44	ve.,	10,	flat,	111	0.,	nor.
88	no.,	med.,			.75,	60	ve.,	1.5,	pr.,	120	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
89. Domitius ahenobarbus (Ber.,I;munztaf.I 12)	rec.,	2.5,	90	2.75	1.25,	no.,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	45
90. Domitius ahenobarbus (Ber.,I;münztaf. III, 74)	rec.,	3,	133	2.25,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	el.,	med.,	66
91. Drusilla (Ber.,II, 1;Taf.XXXIV, 5)	med.,	2,	114	1.75,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	85
92. Drusus;älterer (Ber: II, 1;fig. 39)	ve.,	16,	139	11.5,	7,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	60
93. Drusus;jüngerer (Ber.,II,1;fig.37)	ve.,	12,	120	10,	6.5,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	65
94. Drusus;jüngerer (Ber.,II,1;fig.38)	rec.,	11,	122	9,	4.25,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	63
95. Drusus;von Pompeii (Ber.,II,1;taf. VIII)	ve.,	16,	144	11,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	63
96. Elagabalus (Ber.,II: 3;fig. 5)	ve.,	14,	155	9,	6,	1.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	66
97. Etruscilla (Ber.,II: 3;münztaf.IV,14)	ve.,	4.25,	141	3,	2,	4.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	66
98. Eugenius (Ber.,II, 3; taf.LVII)	ve.,	19,	135	14,	8,	1.5,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	59
99. Fabius, Africanus (Ber.,I;münztaf. V, III)	med.,	3.5,	140	2.5,	2.25,	no.,	rect.,	dep.,	sh.,	90
100. Fabius Maximus (Ber: I;münztaf.V,110)	med.,	2.75,	157	1.75,	1.25,	.25	vex.s.,	dep.,	sh.,	71
101. Faustina;die altere: (Ber.,II,2;taf.XLVII	ve.,	16,	114,	14,	6.5,	1.25,	vex.,	el.,	fl.,	40
102. Faustina;die jüngere: (Ber.,II,2;taf.LIII	med.,	14,	133	10.5,	6,	1,	vex.,	el.,	fl.,	57

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
89					.75, 27	ve.,	1.25,		45	0.,	nor.
90	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	t.,	1, 44	pr.,	1.75,	pr.,	77	prog.,	nor.
91			med.,		.75, 42	ve.,	1,	med.,	55	0.,	ang.
92	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	3.5, 30	ve.,	8,	med.,	67	0.,	ang.
93	upp.,	pr., cl.,	med.,	med.,	3, 35	ve.,	5.5,	med.,	75	nasal,	nor.
94	upp.,	pr., cl.,	med.,	med.,	3, 33	ve.,	5.5,	med.,	61	nasal	nor.
95	upp.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	4, 36	rec.,	10,	sm.,	90	sm.,	nor.
96	upp.	pr., med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 44	rec.,	9,	flat,	100	sm.,	nor.
97	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.5, 50	rec.,	2.5,	sm.,	83	0.,	ang.
98	no.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	6.25, 44	ve.,	10.5,	sm.,	75	0.,	nor.
99	upp.,				1.25, 40		2.25,		90	0.,	rect.
100	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	1, 57	ve.,	1.5,	pr.,	85	0.,	nor.
101	upp.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	4, 28	rec.,	11,	fl.,	78	sm.,	ang.
102	no.,	pr.,	thin, med.,	t.,	4, 38	ve.,	9.5,	med.,	90	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
103. Faustina?(Ber.,II,2; Taf.LXIV)	ve.,	17,	154	11,	7,	1,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	63
104. Flamininus (Ber.,I, münztaf.,I, 20)	med.,	3.5,	140	2.5,	2,	.75,	vex.,	el.,	med.,	80
105. Flanian Portrait,C.E. Strong.R.S.pl.CXIII)	ve.,	12,	126	9.5,				el.,		
106. Frauenkopf;in der Sammlung Jabosen (Ber II,3; Taf. VI)	med.,	16.5,	126	13,	7.5,	1.5,	cave.,	el.,	bl.,	57
107. Frauenkopf in München (Ber.,II,1; fig. 32)	ve.,	14.5,	145	10,	6,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	60
108. Frauenkopf in München (Ber.,II,3;Taf.XIX)	ve.,	17.5,	145	12,	7.5,	2,	vex.s.,	el.,	bl.,	62
109. Frauenkopf;museum Chiaramonti (Ber.,II, 1; fig. 27)	ve.,	7.5,	83	9,	5.5,	1,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	61
110. Galba;neapel (Ber.,II 2; Taf. I)	ve.,	14.5,	85	17,	8.5,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	flat,	50
111. Galba;im Louvre (Ber. II, 2; fig. 1)	ve.,	12,	126	9.5,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	sh.,	73
112. Galerius Antoninus (Ber.,II,2;münztaf.,IV 12)	ve.,	3.25,	144	2.25,	1.5,	.5,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	66
113. Gallienus (Ber.,II,3; Taf. XLVIIIa)	ve.,	20,	166	12,	6.75,	2,	vex.,	def.,	sh.,	56
114. Germanicus (Ber.,II,1 Taf. XI)	med.,	20,	125	16,	10,	2,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	62
115. Germanicus; statue von Gabii (Ber.,II,1; Taf. X)	med.,	18,	128	14,	7.75,	.75	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	55

No.	Lips						Chin				General Contour	
	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
103	upp.,	med.,	n., w.,	med.,	3.5,	31	rec.,	8.5,	flat,	77	sm.,	nor.
104	upp.,	pr., med.,	w.,	t.,	1.5,	60	ve.,	2.25,	med.,	90	0.,	nor.
105	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	3.5,	36	pr.,	7.5,	flat,	79	prog.,	ang.
106	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	4.5,	34	rec.,	11,	flat,	84	sm.,	nor.
107	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	2.5,	25	ve.,	7,	med.,	70	0.,	nor.
108	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	5.5,	45	ve.,	10.5,	flat,	87	0.,	ang.
109	upp.,	med.,	n., med.,	med.,	3,	33	ve.,	8,	med.,	88	0.,	nor.
110	low.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5.5,	32	pr.,	11,	pr.,	64	prog.,	nor.
111	no.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	4,	42	pr.,	8.5,	pr.,	89	prog.,	nor.
112	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.25,	55	ve.,	2.5,	pr.,	111	0.,	ang.
113	upp.,	pr., med.,	w.,	v., med.,	4,	33	ve.,	11.5,	med.,	95	0.,	nor.
114	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	5,	31	ve.,	13,	pr.,	81	0.,	nor.
115	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4.5,	32	ve.,	11,	sm.,	78	0.,	rect.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
116. Girl,portrait of C.E.Strong.R.S.Plate CXVIII)	med.,	16,	133	12			rect.,	el.,		
117. Gordian I (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.III,14)	med.,	4.25,	141	3,	2,	2,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	66
118. Gordianus III (Ber., II,3;Taf.XXXVIIIb)	pr.,	15.5,	110	14,	8.5,	1.75,	rect.,	hor.,	bl.,	60
119. Gracchus,C. (Ber.,I, fig. 7)	ve.,	13.5,	135	10,	6,	1.5,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	60
120. Hadrianus (Ber.,II,2; münztaf.III,16)	rec.,	4.75,	111	4.25,	2.25,	.5,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	52
121. Helena (Ber.,II,3; Taf. LV)	ve.,	14,	116	12,	6.5,	.5,	rect.,	el.,	sh.,	54
122. Helena;im vatican (Ber: II, 3;Taf.XLIX)	ve.,	11,	100	11,	5,	1.25,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	45
123. Herennius (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.IV, 15)	pr.,	4,	136	2.75,	2,	.75,	cave.,	dep.,	med.,	72
124. Horaz (Ber.,I;münztaf. V, 116)	ve.,	4.25,	106	4,	2,	.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	50
125. Hostilianus (Ber.,II,3: münztaf.III, 17)	ve.,	4,	114	3.5,	2,	.75,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	59
126. Julia;daughter of Augustus (Ber.,II,1; Taf.XXXII, 15)	ve.,	2.5,	100	2.5,	2,		cave.,	hor.,	sh.,	80
127.Julia;daughter of Titus (Ber., II, 2; fig: 4)	ve.,	15.5,	155	10,	7,	1.5,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	70

	Lips					Chin				General	Contour
					N. x 100				H. x 100		
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. Nose	P.	F.N.
116	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	6, 55	ve.,	12.5,	med.,	104	o.,	nor.
117					1, 33	rec.,	2.75,	flat,	91	sm.,	nor.
118	upp.,	(pr., (med.,	w.,	med.,	6, 42	rec.,	11,	med.,	78	sm.,	ang.
119			med.,	med.,	3.5, 35	ve.,	6.5,	med.,	65	0.,	
120	no.,	Cl.,	n.,	thin,	1.75, 41	ve.,	3,		70	0.,	rect.
121	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	3, 25	ve.,	10.5,	flat,	87	0.,	nor.
122	no.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	3.5, 31	ve.,	7.5,	med.,	68	0.,	nor.
123	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.5, 54	ve.,	2.5,	sm.,	96	0.,	ang.
124	no.,	med.,	med.,	thin,	1.5, 37	ve.,	2.5,	flat,	62	0.,	nor.
125	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.25, 35	ve.,	2.5,	sm.,	71	0.,	ang.
126	no.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	1, 40	ve.,	2,	pr.,	80	0.,	nor.
127	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	3.25, 32	ve.,	8.5,	med.,	84	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
128. Julia Domna?(Ber.,II, 3;Taf.XVIII-b)	ve.,	17,	117	14.5,	7,	2,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	48
129. Julia Domna;von Gabii (Ber.,II,3;Taf.XVI-b)	ve.,	16.5,	132	12.5,	7.25,	1.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	58
130. Julia Maesa (Ber.,II, 3;munztaf.II,20)	ve.,	4.5,	128	3.5,	2,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	55
131. Julia Mamaea (Ber.,II 3;munztaf III,7)	ve.,	5,	142	3.5,	2,	.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	55
132. Julia Mamaea (Ber.,II 3;Taf.XXXII-b)	ve.,	15,	124	12.5,	6.5,	.5,	vex.,			52
133. Julia Paula (Ber.,II, 3;Taf.XXVI)	ve.,	20,	173	11.5,	8,	2,	vex.,	el.,	bl.,	69
134. Julia Soaemias?(Ber., II,3;Taf.XXVII)	ve.,	19,	168	12,	8,	1.5,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	66
135. Julian?(Ber.,II,3; Taf. LV)	med.,	13.5,	128	10.5,	6.5,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	61
136. Julianne apostata (Ber.,II,3;Taf.LIII-b)	med.,	19,	131	14.25,	8,	1.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	56
137. Julio-Claudian portrait (E.Strong R.S. pl. CIX)	ve.,	27,	142	19,	12,	3.5,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	62
138. Jünglungskopf im Capitol (Ber.,II,3;Taf. XXV)	ve.,	16,	128	12.5,	8,	2,	rect.,	el.,	bl.,	64
139. Jünglungskopf im Lateran (Ber.,II,1; fig.25)	pr.,	13,	136	9.5,	5.25,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	55
140. Kopf;zu Rom. (Ber., II, 1; fig. 28)	rec.,	14,	127	11,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	63

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
128	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	4,	27	rec.,	10.5,	flat,	72	sm.,	nor.
129	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4.5,	36	ve.,	11,	sm.,	88	0.,	ang.
130	upp.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	1,	28	rec.,	2.5,	flat,	73	sm.,	nor.
131					1.25,	35	ve.,	2.75,	pr.,	78	0.,	nor.
132	low.,		w.,		5.5,	44		12,	flat,	96	0.	
133	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5,	43	ve.,	11.5,	med.,	100	0.,	nor.
134	upp.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	5,	41	rec.,	11,	flat,	91	sm.,	nor.
135					3,	28						rect.
136	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5,	35	rec.,	11.5,	flat,	78	sm.,	nor.
137	upp.,	med.,	(thin (med.,	med.,	8,	42	ve.,	15,	sm.,	78	0.,	nor.
138	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	5.5,	44	rec.,	10,	flat,	80	sm.,	ang.
139	no.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	4.5,	47	ve.,	8,	med.,	84	0.,	ang.
140	no.,	cl,	med.,	med.,	4.5,	40	ve.,	10,	flat,	90	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
141. Kopf in Toulouse (Ber. II,1;fig. 13)	ve.,	12.5,	125	10,	6.75,	1.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	67
142. Kopf in Turin (Ber., II,1;fig. 34-b)	rec.,	12,	114	10.5,	12.5,	7,	vex.s.,	hor.,	sh.,	66
143. Labienus (Ber.,I;münztaf.III, 73)	med.,	3,	133	2.25,	1.25,	.25,	rect.,	dep.,	sh.,	55
144. Laelianus (Ber.,II,3; münztaf. VI, 1)	med.,	2,	100	2,	1.25,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	sh.,	62
145. Lepidus (Ber.,I;münztaf.IV, 100)	med.,	1.75,	116	1.5,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	100
146. Lepidus,M.(Grueber, Coins R.R.)	med.,	2.5,	166	1.5,	1.5,	.25,	cave.,	hor.,	sh.,	100
147. Livia;in Neafel (Ber. II,1:taf. V)	ve.,	13,	130	10,	7,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	70
148. Livia;im Louvre (Ber. II,1; fig. 10)	pr.,	12,	126	9.5,	5,	.75,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	52
149. Livia;im Louvre (Ber. II,1; fig. 12)	ve.,	10,	116	8.5,	5,	1,	rect.s.,	dep.,	med.,	58
150. Livia; zu Madrid	ve.,	9,	120	7.5,	4.5,	1.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	60
151. Livilla (Ber.,II,1; taf. XXXIV,6)	ve.,	2.5,	166	1.5,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	100
152. Lucilla?(Ber.,II,2; taf. LX)	pr.,	16.5,	126	13.5,	8.5,	2,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	65
153. Lucius Verus (Ber.,II 2; münztaf. V,6)	med.,	6,	141	4.25,	2.5,	.75,	rect.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	58

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
141	upp.,		med.,	med.,	3, 30	rec.,	7,	med.,	70	sm.,	ang.
142	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 38	ve.,	6.5,	med.,	61	nasal,	nor.
143	upp.,	(pr., (med.,	med.,	(v., (med.,	.75, 33	ve.,	2,	flat,	88	0.,	rect.
144	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1, 50					0.,	nor.
145	no.,	cl.,	w.,		.75, 50	pr.,	1,	pr.,	66	0.,	nor.
146	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1, 66	pr.,	1.5,	flat,	100	prog.,	nor.
147		med.,	w.,	t.,	4.5, 45	ve.,	8.5,	sm.,	85	0.,	nor.
148	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 42	rec.,	6.5,	med.,	68	sm.,	ang.
149		cl.,	thin,	thin,	2.5, 29	rec.,	7.5,	flat,	88	sm.,	nor.
150	upp.,	med.,	(no., (med.,	med.,	2.25, 30	rec.,	5,	med.,	66	sm.,	nor.
151	no.,	cl.,			.75 50	ve.,	1,	pro.,	66	0.,	ang.
152	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	4.5, 34	rec.,	12.5,	flat,	96	sm.,	nor.
153	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.75, 41	ve.,	4.5,	med.,	105	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H. / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
154. Marcrinus (Ber.,II,3; fig. 4)	med.,	15.5,	163	9.5,	6,	1.25,	vex.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	63
155. Man, elderly (E. Strong R.S.;Pl.CXXVII)	ve.,	19,	135	14,	8,	2.5,	rect.,	dep.,	bl.,	57
156. Marcellus (Ber.,I; münztaf. I, 16)	med.,	3.25,	108	3,	2,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	66
157. Marcellus (Ber.,II,1; fig. 17)	pr.,	15,	176	8.5,	5.5,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	65
158. Marciana?(Ber.,II,2; Taf. XXXII)	ve.,	16,	118	13.5,	7.5,	1.25,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	55
159. Marius, C.(Ber.,I; fig. 8)	rec.,	3.5,	116	3,	2,	.5,	rect.s.,	el.,	med.,	66
160. Mariniana (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.V, 9)	med.,	2.25,	128	1.75,	1,	.25,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	65
161. Marmorbüste in Erbach (Ber.,II,1;fig. 40)	med.,	14.5,	131	11,	6.25,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	56
162. Matilda?(Ber.,II,2; taf.XXXIV)	ve.,	19,	172	12,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	58
163. Matronenkopf in Museum Chiaromonti (Ber., II,1; fig. 42)	med.,	12,	109	11,	6.25,	1,	cave.s.,	dep.,	flat,	56
164. Matronenstatue im Neapel (Ber.,II,1;taf. XXII)	ve.,	18,	156	11.5,	7.75,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	67
165. Maximus (Ber.,II,3; münztaf. III, 12)	ve.,	4.75,	158	3,	2,	.75,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	
166. Maximus (Ber.,II,3; taf.XXXIIIb)	rec.,	15,	125	12,	7.5,	2,	vex.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	62

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
154	no.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	4,	42	ve.,	8.5,	med.,	86	0.,	nor.
155	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	6,	42	rec.,	8.5,	flat,	60	sm.,	ang.
156	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	75,	25	ve.,	2,	med.,	66	0.,	rect.
157	no.,	pr.,	med.,	v.,	4,	47	ve.,	8,	flat,	94	0.,	ang.
158	upp.,	(pr., (med.,	(thin, (med.,	med.,	5,	37	ve.,	11.5,	flat,	85	0.,	nor.
159			w.,	v.,	1,	33	pr.,	3,	pr.,	100	prog.	
160	no.,	pr.,	med.,	t.,	.75,	42	rec.,	1.5,	med.,	85	sm.,	nor.
161	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	3,	27	rec.,	9,	med.,	81	sm.,	nor.
162	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4.25,	35	rec.,	10.5,	flat,	88	sm.,	nor.
163	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	4.5,	40	ve.,	10,	med.,	90	0.,	nor.
164	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	4.5,	39	ve.,	8,	pr.,	78	0.,	ang.
165	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.5,	50	ve.,	3,	pr.,	100	0.,	nor.
166	no.,	cl.,	w.,	thin,	5.5,	45	pr.,	14,	pr.,	116	prog.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H. / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
167. Messalina (Ber.,II,1; Taf.XXXIV,15)	ve.,	3.75,	125	3,	2,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	66
168. Nero;vatican (Ber., II,1;Taf. XXIV)	ve.,	20,	142	14,	9.5,	2,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	67
169. Nero; Louvre (Ber.,II 1;Taf.XXV)	ve.,	16.75,	139	12,	6.75,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	56
170. Nero;im Capitol (Ber. II,1; fig. 54)	ve.,	12.5,	125	10,	6,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	60
171. Nero;München (Ber.,II 1;Taf.XXIII)	pr.,	18.5,	157	11.75,	8.5,	1,	rect.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	72
172. Nero;Palatine Museum (Ber.,II,1;fig. 57)	ve.,	9,	112	8,	5,	1,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	62
173. Nero, Drusus (Ber.,II 1;Taf.XXXIII,5)	ve.,	4.5,	150	3,	2,	.5,	cave.s.,	hor.,	med.,	66
174. Nerva (Ber.,II,2;Taf. XXII-b)	ve.,	17.5,	146	12,	7,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	58
175. Nerva (Ber.,II,2;Taf. XXIII)	ve.,	17.5,	146	12,	7,	1,	vex.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	58
176. Numa (Ber.,L;münztaf. L, 5)	med.,	3,	120	2.5,	2.25,	no.,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	90
177. Munonius Vaala (Ber., I;münztaf. II,32)	ve.,	2.75,	157	1.75,	1.25,	.25,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	71
178. Oberlin head of "Scipio" type (Am.Jour. Arch. IX N.S. p.11)	med.,	14,	144	9,	7,		rect.s.,	hor.,		77

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
167	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1,	33	ve.,	2.25,	med.,	75	O.,	ang.
168	no.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	4.75,	33	pr.,	11,	pr.,	78	prog.,	nor.
169	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	4,	33	pr.,	9,	pr.,	75	prog.,	nor.
170	upp., (med.,	pr.,	w., n.,	med., thin,	3,	30	ve.,	6.5,	pr.,	65	prog.,	nor.
171	upp., (med.,	pr.,	n., w.,	med.,	4.25,	36	pr.,	11.5,	pr.,	95	prog.,	ang.
172	upp.,	med.,	thin,	med.,	2.5,	31	ve.,	5.5,	pr.,	68	O.,	nor.
173	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1,	33	ve.,	2.5,	sm.,	83	O.,	nor.
174	upp.,	cl.,	(n., (med.,	(thin, (med.,	4.5,	37	rec.,	11,	flat,	91	sm.,	nor.
175	no.,	cl.,	(n., (med.,	med.,	3.5,	29	ve.,	9,	med.,	75	O.,	rect.
176			w.,	v.,	1.25,	50	ve.,		med.,		O.,	rect.
177	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1,	57	ve.,	1.5,	flat,	85	nasal,	nor.
178	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5,	55	ve.,	8,	pr.,	88	O.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
179. Octavia (Ber.II,1; fig. 16)	ve.,	14,	121	11.5,	6.5,	1,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	57
180. Octavia Ner.(Ber.,II, 1;Taf.XXXV, 17)	med.,	2.25,	128	1.75,	1.75,	nc.,	rect.,	dep.,	bl.,	100
181. Orbiana (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.III,5)	med.,	3.5,	126	2.75,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	54
182. Orbiana?(Ber.,II,3; Taf.XXXI-b)	med.,	1?5,	140	12.25,	7,	1.75,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	57
183. Otacilia (Ber.,II,3; Taf.XLIII-b)	med.,	15,	125	12,	6,	1.5,	cave.,	hor.,	bl.,	50
184. Otacilia (Ber.,II,3; Taf.XLIV)	med.,	16.5,	140	11.75,	6.5,	1.5,	vex.,	el.,	bl.,	55
185. Otho (Ber.,II,2;münztaf.I,8)	med.,	4.5,	146	3.25,	2,	.5,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	61
186. Otho?(Ber.,II,2;fig.2	med.,	13.5,	135	10,	6,	1,	rect.,	hor.,	bl.,	60
187. Otho?(Ber.,II,2;Taf. III)	med.,	13.5,	135	10,	7,	1.35,	rect.,	dep.,	bl.,	70
188. Paulina (Ber.,II,3; münztaf. III,13)	med.,	2.75,	122	2.25,	1.25,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	55
189. Pertinax)Ber.,II,3; Taf. II)	ve.,	17.5,	137	12.75,	8.5,	1.5,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	66
190. Pertinax (Ber.,II,3; Taf. 1)	ve.,	18,	141	12.75,	6.25,	1.5,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	49
191. Pescennius (Ber.,II,3: Taf. VII)	ve.,	15.5,	129	12,	8,	2,	rect.,	el.,	bl.,	66

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
179	upp.,	cl.,	w.,	t.,	4, 34	ve.,	8,	sm.,	69	0.,	nor.
180	no.,	pr.,		t.,	1, 57	ve.,	1.5,	pr.,	85	0.,	nor.
181	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1, 36	ve.,	2.25,	sm.,	90	0.,	nor.
182	upp.,	med.,	(w., (med.,	med.,	5, 40	ve.,	11.5,	flat,	91	0.,	nor.
183	no.,	med.,	(med., (w.,	(med., (v.,	6, 50	rec.,	10.5,	flat,	87	sm.,	nor.
184	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5.5, 46	ve.,	10,	flat,	85	0.,	nor.
185	upp.,	med.,	w.,	q.,	1, 30	ve.,	2.75,	flat,	84	0.,	nor.
186	no.,	pr.,	med.,	v.,	4, 40	ve.,	9.5,	flat,	95	0.,	nor.
187	upp.,	pr.,	med.,	v.,	3.5, 35	rec.,	9,	med.,	90	sm.,	nor.
188	no.,	cl.,			.75, 33	pr.,	2,	pr.,	88	prog.,	nor.
189					5.5, 43	ve.,				0.,	ang.
190					5.5, 43	ve.,				0.,	nor.
191					5.5, 45	ve.,				0.,	ang.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H...	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
192. Philippus jun.(Ber., II,3;münztaf. IV,9)	ve.,	4.75,	172	2.75,	2,	.75,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	72
193. Philippus sen. (Ber., II,3; Taf.XLII-b)	ve.,	16,	128	12.5,	8,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	64
194. Philippus sen. (Ber., II,3;Taf.XLI)	med.,	18,	150	12,	7.5,	1,	rect.s.,	dep.,	med.,	62
195. Plotina (Ber.,II,2; Taf.XXX)	med.,	14,	126	11,	6,	1,	rect.s,	el.,	bl.,	54
196. Plotina (Ber.,II,2; Taf.XXIX-b)	med.,	13.5,	122	11,	6,	1.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	54
197. Pollio,V. (Ber.,I; münztaf.V, 113)	ve.,	3.5,	155	2.25,	1.75,	.25,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	72
198. Pompeius (Ber.,I;fig. 16)	ve.,	18,	171	10.5,	6.5,	1.5,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	62
199. Pompeius?(Ber.,I;Taf. VIII)	ve.,	22,	165	14,	9.5,	2,	rect.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	67
200. Pompeius,S. (Ber.,I; münztaf. II,51)	med.,	2.5,	125	2,	1.25,	.25,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	62
201. Poppaea (Ber.,II,1; Taf.XXXV. 19)	med.,	3.5,	127	2.75,	1.75,	.25,	cave.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	63
202. Porphyrbuste (Ber.,II 3; fig. 6)	ve.,	13,	135	9.75,	6,	1.5,	cave.,	el.,	med.,	61
203. Portrait Bust (Am. Jour. Arch. XVII N.S p. 459)	rec.,	14,	121	11.5,	7,		rect.,	hor.,		60
204. Postumius (Ber.,I; münztaf.I, 11)	ve.,	2.5,	88	2.25,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	bl.,	66

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose × 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose × 100	P.	F.N.
192					1.25, 45	ve.,	2.75,	flat, 100		0.,	ang.
193	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	6, 48	ve.,	10.5,	med., 84		0.,	nor.
194	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	6, 50	ve.,	13.5,	med., 112		0.,	nor.
195	upp.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	4, 36	rec.,	7.5,	med., 68		sm.,	nor.
196	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4, 36	rec.,	8.75,	flat, 78		nasal,	nor.
197	no.,	med.,	w.,	q.,	1, 44	ve.,	2.5,	flat, 111		0.,	ang.
198			w.,	med.,	5, 47	rec.,	9,	sm., 85		0.	
199		med.,	med.,	med.,	6, 42	ve.,	12,	med., 85		0.	
200	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	1, 50	ve.,	1.75,	flat, 87		0.,	nor.
201	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	.75, 27	ve.,	2.25,	sm., 81		0.,	nor.
202	no.,	pr.,	med., w.,	med., v.,	4, 41	rec.,	8.5,	flat, 87		sm.,	ang.
203	low.,	med.,	n.,	med.,	3, 26	pr.,	7.5,	flat, 65		prog.,	nor.
204			w.,	v.,	1, 44	rec.,	2.25,	flat, 120		prog.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
205. Postumus (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.V,22)	ve.,	5.5,	169	3.25,	2,	1,	cave.,	el.,	med.,	61
206. Pupienus (Ber.,II,3; Taf.XXXVI-b)	rec.,	17,	136	12.5,	8,	2.5,	cave.,	el.,	bl.,	64
207. Pupienus (Ber.,II,3; Taf. XXXVII)	rec.,	18,	150	12,	8.5,	2,	rect.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	70
208. Quintillus (Ber.,II,3: münztaf.VI, 6)	med.,	3.75,	150	2.5,	2.75,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	110
209. Regulus (Ber.,I;münztaf.II, 34)	med.,	2.5,	125	2,	1.5,	.25,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	75
210. Regulus,L.(Grueber, coins R.R. pl.LVII.14)	rec.,	2.25,	90	2.5,	1.5,		vex.,	dep.,	med.,	60
211. Resto,a (Ber.,I; münztaf.II, 28)	rec.,	2.5,	90	2.75,	1.75,	5,	vex.,,	dep.,	sh.,	63
212. Romulus (Ber.,I; münztaf.I, 2)	med.,	2.25,	81	2.75,	1.75,	no.,	rect.,hor.,		med.,	63
213. Rufus (Ber.,I;münztaf: I. 26)	ve.,	3.25,	108	3,	2,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	66
214. Sabina?(Ber.,II,2; Taf.XL-a)	ve.,	17.5,	152	11.5,	7.5,	1.5,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	65
215. Sabina?(Ber.,II,2; Taf.XLI)	ve.,	16,	136	11,	7,	1.25,	vex.s.,dep.,		med.,	63
216. Sallust (Ber.,I;münztaf. V,115)	ve.,	5,	125	4,	2,	.25,	rect.,	dep.,	sh.,	50
217. Salonnia (Ber.,II,3; münztaf. V, 14)	rec.,	4.5,	150	3,	2,	5,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	66

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
205:					1.5,	46					O.,	nor.
206:												nor.
207:												nor.
208:	no.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	1.5,	60	pr.,	2.75,	pr.,	110	prog.,	nor.
209:	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	.75,	37	rec.,	1.25,	flat,	62	sm.,	nor.
210:	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1,	40	rec.,	2,	med.,	80	nasal,	nor.
211:	no.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1,	36	ve.,	2,	pr.,	72	O.,	nor.
212:		pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.25,	45	ve.,				O.,	rect.
213:	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	1,	33	rec.,	1.75,	med.,	58	sm.,	nor.
214:	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	4.25,	36	ve.,	9,	med.,	78	O.,	ang.
215:	no.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	3.75,	34	ve.,	8.25,	pr.,	75	O.,	ang.
216:	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.25,	31	ve.,	2.5,	med.,	62	O.,	nor.
217:	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	med.,	1.5,	50	rec.,	3,	med.,	100	sm.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H. / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
218. Saturninus (Ber.,I; münztaf.V, 109)	rec.,	3,	85	3.5,	2,	2.5,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	57
219. Scantilla,M.(Ber.,II, münztaf.I,5)	ve.,	4.25,	130	3.25,	1.75,	.5,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	53
220. Scipio (Ber.,I;Taf.II)	ve.,	19.5,	114	17,	11.5,	3,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	67
221. Scipio (Ber.,I;Taf.I)	ve.,	18.5,	132	14,	8.5,	1.75,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	60
222. Seneca (Ber.,I;Taf. XXIV)	ve.,	15,	127	11,	6.5,	.75,	rect.,	hor.,	med.,	59
223. Septimus Geta (Ber., II,3;Taf.XXII-b)	ve.,	15.5,	155	10,	5.5,	1.5,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	55
224. Septimus Severus (Ber: II,3;Taf.XIII-b)	ve.,	18,	180	10,	6,	1.75,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	60
225. Septimus Severus?(Ber: II,3;Taf.XI-b)	ve.,	10.5,	173	9.5,	6.5,	2.75,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	68
226. Severina (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.VI,9)	ve.,	2.25,	128	1.75,	1.5,	.5,	rect.,	el.,	sh.,	71
227. Steine, Geschnittene (Ber.,II,1;Taf.XXVI,1)	med.,	10.5,	144	7.25,	4.5,	.5,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	62
228. Soaemias (Ber.,II,3; münztaf,II,18)	med.,	4.25,	108	3,	2,	.5,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	66
229. Sulla?(Ber.I;Taf.V)	med.,	24.	152	15.75,	12,	2.5,	rect.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	76
230. Sulpicus,S.(Ber.,I; münztaf.I,15)	ve.,	2.5,	128	1.75,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	85

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
218	no.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1.25, 35	ve.,	2,	med.,	57	O.,	nor.
219	upp.,	(pr., (med.,	w.,	med.,	1.25, 38	rec.,	2.75,	pr.,	84	sm.,	nor.
220			med.,	thin,	6, 35	rec.,	12,	med.,	70	O.	
221			(n., (w.,	med.,	4.5, 32	ve.,	10.75,	sm.,	76	O.	
222		cl.,	w.,	v.,	4.5, 40	ve.,	9,	flat,	81	O.,	ang.
223	no.,	pr.,	med.,	med.,	4, 40	ve.,	9,	med.,	90	O.,	nor.
224	upp.,	med.,	w.,	med.,	4.5, 45	ve.,				O.,	ang.
225					5.5, 57						ang.
226	upp.,	cl.,	n.,	thin,	.75, 42	rec.,	1.75,	flat,	100	nasal,	ang.
227	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	2.5, 34	ve.,	7,	med.,	96	O.,	nor.
228	upp.,	(pr., (med.,	w.,	med.,	1.5, 50	rec.,	2,	pr.,	66	sm.,	nor.
229			med.,	med.,	7, 44	ve.,	13,	pr.,	66	prog.,	
230	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1, 57	ve.,	1.75,	med.,	100	O.,	ang.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
231. Sulpicus,S.(Ber.,I; münztaf.I,15)	ve.,	2.5,	128	1.75,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	el.,	med.,	85
232. Tatius,T.(Ber.,I; münztaf.I,3)	med.,	2.75,	84	3.25,	1.75,	.25,	rect.s.,	hor.,	med.,	53
233. Terenz (Ber.,I; münztaf.V,114)	ve.,	5.5,	110	5,	3,	.5,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	60
234. Tiberius (Ber.,II,1; fig. 22)	ve.,	15,	150	10,	5.5,	2,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	55
235. Tiberius (Ber.,II,1; fig. 21)	ve.,	18,	180	10,	6.25,	1.5,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	62
236. Titiana (Ber.,II,3; münztaf.I,3)	med.,	3,	109	2.75,	1.5,	.25,	rect.,	hor.,	sh.,	54
237. Titus (Ber.,II,2; Taf.XI-b)	pr.,	15.5,	119	12,	7.5,	1,5,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	57
238. Trajan (Ber.,II,2; Taf. XXIV-b)	ve.,	14.5,	131	11,	7.5,	1,	rect.,	dep.,	bl.,	68
239. Trajanus Decius)Ber.: II,3;Taf.XLVI-b)	med.,	18,	152	11.75,	8.5,	2,	vex.s.,	dep.,	sh.,	72
240. Trajanus Vater (Ber. II,2;münztaf.III,4)	ve.,	1.75,	100	1.75,	1.25,	.25,	vex.,	hor.,	med.,	71
241. Tranquillina (Ber.,II: 3;münztaf.IV,3)	pr.,	4,	133	3,	2,	.5,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	66
242. Trebonianus Gallus (Ber.,II,3;münztaf.V,1:	med.,	4.25,	141	3,	2.5,	1,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	83
243. Ursus Servianus (Ber.,I,fig.42)	med.,	16,	139	11.5,	7,	1.5,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	60

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N.	N x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H.x100 / H.Nose	P.	F.N.
231	upp.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1,	57	ve.,	1.75,	med.,	100	0.,	ang.
232			w.,	t.,	1.25,	38	ve.,	3,	med.,	92	0.,	nor.
233	no.,	Cl.,	med.,	med.,	2,	40	ve.,	4,	med.,	82	0.,	nor.
234	upp.,	med.,	med.,	thin,	3.5,	35	ve.,	8.5,	med.,	85	0.,	ang.
235	upp.,	Cl.,	(n.,	thin,	4.5,	45	ve.,	8,	flat,	80	0.,	nor.
			(med.,									
236	no.,	Cl.,			.75,	27	ve.,	1.75,	med.,	63	0.,	rect.
237	no.,	cl.,	med.,	med.,	4,	30	ve.,	10,	med.,	76	0.,	nor.
238	no.,	Cl.,	n.,	thin,	4.5,	40	ve.,	8.25,	med.,	75	0.,	ang.
239	upp.,	med.,	n.,	med.,	7,	59	ve.,	11,	med.,	91	0.,	nor.
240	no.,	med.,			.75,	42	ve.,	1.5,	med.,	85	0.,	nor.
241	upp.,	med.,			1.25,	41	rec.,	2.75,	sm.,	2.75;	sm.,	ang.
242	no.,	pr.,	w.,	t.,	1.5,	50	ve.,	3.25,	med.,	108	0.,	nor.
243			med.,	med.,	4,	34	ve.,	8.5,	sm.,	80	0.	

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100 x P. / H.
244. Valerian jun.(Ber., II,3;münztaf.V,16)	med.,	2.5,	142	1.75,	1.25,	.5,	vex.,	el.,	sh.,	71
245. Valerianus (Ber.,II, 3;münztaf.V,8)	rec.,	4.25,	108	3,	2,	.5,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	66
246. Varus,of(Ber.,I; münztaf.V, 108)	ve.,	3.5,	93	3.75,	3.5,	.75,	cave.,	el.,	sh.,	93
247. Vater des Trajans? (Ber.,II,2;Taf.XXVIII-b	med.,	15,	142	10.5,	6.5,	2,	vex.,	hor.,	sh.,	61
248. Verus,L.(Ber.,II,2; Taf.LVI-b)		17.5,	155	11.25,	8.25,	1.75,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	73
249. Vespasian (Ber.,II,2; fig. 3)	med.,	16,	177	9,	6,	2,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	66
250. Vespasian (Ber.,II,2; Taf.X)	med.,	17,	130	13,	8.5,	1,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	65
251. Vespasian (Ber.,II,2; münztaf.I,18)	med.,	5,	166	3,	2.5,	1,	vex.s.,	dep.,	bl.,	83
252. Victorinus (Ber.,II,3: münztaf.VI,2)	med.,	4.5,	138	3.25,	1.75,	.5,	vex.,	el.,	bl.,	53
253. Vitellius (Ber.,II,2; Taf.V)	ve.,	14,	148	10.75,	575,	1.5,	vex.s.,	hor.,	bl.,	53
254. Vitellius Vater (Ber.: II,2;münztaf. I,12)	ve.,	2.25,	112	2,	1.25,	.25,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	62

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. N. x 100 / H. Nose	I.	H.	B.	H. x 100 / H. Nose	P.	F.N.
244	upp.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1, 57	ve.,	2,	pr.,	114	0.,	nor.
245	upp.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1.25, 41	ve.,	3,	pr.,	100	0.,	nor.
246	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1, 26	pr.,	2.75,	pr.,	73	prog.,	ang.
247	no.,	Cl.,	n.,	thin,	3.5, 33	ve.,	8,	med.,	76	0.,	nor.
248	upp.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	4.75, 42	ve.,		flat,		0.,	ang.
249	no.,	Cl.,	n.,	thin,	3.5, 37	pr.,	11,	flat,	118	prog.,	nor.
250	low.,	(med., (pr.,	med.,	med.,	4.5, 34	pr.,	11,	pr.,	84	prog.,	nor.
251	no.,	med.,	w.,	v.,	1, 33	pr.,	3,	pr.,	100	prog.,	nor.
252	no.,	med.,	w.,	t.,	2, 30		4,		123	0.,	nor.
253	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	5.5, 51	rec.,	10,	flat,	93	sm.,	nor.
254	low.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	1, 50	ve.,	1.5,	pr.,	75	0.,	nor.

Name	Forehead			Nose						
	I.	H.	100 x H / H. Nose	H.	P.	R.C.	R.	B.	T.	100xP. / H.
255. Volusianus (Ber.,II,3;munztaf. V. 3)	ve.,	4,	133	3,	2,	.75,	rect.,	dep.,	med.,	66
256. Wahballathus (Ber.,II,3;munztaf VI, 13)	ve.,	3.25,	100	2.25,	1.75,	.25,	cave.,	hor.,	med.,	77
257. Zenobia (Ber.,II,3;munztaf.VI, 11)	ve.,	2.5,	128	1.75,	1.25,		cav.,	hor.,	bl.,	71
Additional Measurements										
258. Gordian II (Ber.,II,3;munztaf III,17)	ve.,	4.5,	163	2.75,	2,	.75,	vex.s.,	dep.,	med.,	72
259. Maecenas (Ber.,I, fig. 34)	ve.,	4.5,		2.5,	1.75,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	70
260. Maecenas (Ber.,I, fig. 36)	ve.,	22,		13,	9,	3,	vex.,	dep.,	bl.,	69
261. Maecenas (Ber.,I, fig. 35)	pr.,	3.25,	144	2.25,	1.75,	.75,	vex.,	dep.,	sh.,	77
262. Pompenis (Ber., I, Taf. VII)	rec.,	22,	157	14,	10.25,	2.75,	vex.s.,	hor.,	sh.,	73
263. Caesar, marble head in British Museum (Ber.,I, Taf.XV)	med.,	21,	135	15.5,	9,	2,	vex.,	dep.,	med.,	58

	Lips					Chin				General Contour	
No.	P.	A.	B.	T.	N. / H. Nose x 100	I.	H.	B.	H. / H. Nose x 100	P.	F.N.
255	no.,	med.,	med.,	med.,	1.5, 50	ve.,	2.75,	med.,	91	0.,	nor.
256	upp.,	med.,			.75, 33	ve.,	1.5,	sm.,	66	0.,	nor.
257	no.,	med.,			.75, 42	rec.,	1.25,	sm.,	71	sm.,	nor.
258	low.,	(med., (pr.,	(med., (w.,	med.,	1.25, 45	ve.,	2.75,	pr.,	100	0.,	nor.
259	low.,	(n., (w.,	(med., (v.,		.75, 30	ve.,	2.5,	pr.,	100	0.	
260	low.,	(med., (w.,	(thin, (med.,		5, 46	ve.,	11,		84	0.	
261	pr.,	(med., (pr.,	(n., (w.,	(med., (v.,	.75, 33	pr.,	2,	pr.,	88	0.	
262	pr.,	pr.,	w.,	v.,	5, 35	rec.,	12,	med.,	85		
263	upp.,	Cl.,	(n., (med.,	(thin (med.,	5, 32	rec.,	11.5,	pr.,	74	sm.,	nor.

IV. CONCLUSIONS.

When one remembers that observations have been made upon only about two hundred fifty portraits and these portraits represent the Romans[1] who lived in the period of time extending from the last centuries of the Republic to the end of the empire, it will be seen how absurd it would be to make any sweeping conclusions concerning the Roman profile. I can only point out what the data seem to show concerning this select group. The most striking discovery was the fact that the so-called Roman nose[2] was not the predominant type. In fact among the profiles measured there are one hundred thirteen rectilinear and rectilinear sinuous ridges, one hundred eighteen convex and convex sinuous ridges, and thirty-three concave and concave sinuous ridges. There is not even a good majority of the Roman nose type, not to speak of enough to establish a predominance. As the group contains portraits of the most famous and best known Romans, it is rather surprising to find in it so few examples of this supposedly Roman characteristic. Certainly if the belief that the typical nose of the Romans was convex is based upon observation, the group I have worked with would have been considered.

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[1] The list also contains portraits of many foreigners which would have to be omitted in making a more accurate analysis of the Roman profiles. The number of these foreign-born Roman citizens is not large enough to entirely invalidate the results, nor do the measurements of their profiles differ much from the measurements of the other faces.

[2] A nose with either a convex or convex sinuous ridge.

It is interesting to note at this point what Maurice Fishberg says concerning the typical Jewish nose. In drawing and literature, the Jew is almost invariably represented with at least one so-called Semitic characteristic - the convex nose. Yet Dr. Fishberg finds[3] "unter 2836 Juden und 1284 Judinnen (lauter Erwachsenen) in der Stadt New York betrug der Prozentsatz der verschiedenen Nasen:

	(Juden)	(Judinnen)
Gerade or „Griechische" nase	57.26	59.42
Stumpfnase	22.07	13.86
Krumme, Habichtsnase und adlernase	14.25	12.70
Platt und Breitnase	6.42	14.02"

Can it be that the belief that the Romans and the Jews have the convex nose as an ethnic characteristic, is absolutely contrary to the facts?

Feeling that possibly the typical Roman nose varied at different periods of history, I noted the distribution of the classes of nose ridges in the four books of Bernoulli's "Römische Ikonographie".[4]

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[3]Rassenmerkmale der Juden, p. 52.

[4]The following table includes observations on more portraits than were used in collecting the data in Part III of this thesis.

	Vol.I	Vol.II-1	Vol.II-2	Vol.II-3
Convex and convex-sinuous	23	21	28	55
Rectilinear and rectilinear-sinuous	34	33	13	42
Concave and concave-sinuous	6	7	4	22
Total number of ridges	63	61	45	119

My data instead of showing that the convex ridge was the typical ridge when the Roman stock was still pure, and that the rectilinear ridge was later bred into the race, seem to show that the contrary might even have been the case. During the Republican period the rectilinear ridge is in the majority, being found on over one-half of the portraits observed. The proportional number of rectilinear ridges gradually declines, however, and in the later Empire is found less often than the convex ridge, which occurs in nearly fifty per cent of the observed cases. Of course, it is often maintained that the conventional treatment of portraiture by the artists at different periods is responsible for the variation found. On the early coins of the Republic, for example, the deities are almost always represented with rectilinear nose ridges. Now when human portraits were substituted for these pictures of the Gods, it might be said that the noses were all made rectilinear, especially since Greek artists were often hired to make the dies.[5] However, on examining the

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[5]Grueber, coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, I, XCVI.

data, it is found that of the rectilinear and rectilinear-sinuous ridges in Bernoulli's "Römische Ikonographie", Vol. I, nineteen of the thirty-four are on the coins, while of the convex ridges thirteen of the twenty-three are upon coins. Certainly this could not place any charge of conventional treatment upon the moneyers at least.

It is also interesting to note my results concerning the height of the forehead in its relation to the height of the nose. The relationships vary greatly from 70% to 183%, with the greatest number between 120% and 130%, with the majority above 130% and with only 17 foreheads below 100%. These figures seem to show that the Romans had a relatively high forehead.

Concerning the other details of the Roman profile, the graphs and the tables seem to show either that one can not speak of any single characteristic detail of the Roman facial profile, or, as Dr. Oldfather has suggested, that the Roman artists were more bent upon producing an illusion in their portraiture than upon accurately reproducing the human features. Whatever conclusions I may have suggested, can not be final, first, because of the small number of observed cases, and, second, because of the inaccuracies that are naturally found in such a preliminary report as this.

Tables derived from the data of Part III - B of this thesis.

I. Chin

A. Distribution of the kinds of chin ball.

1. flat 57

2. small. 28

3. medium 84

4. prominent. 35

B. Distribution of the kinds of chin inclination.

1. receding 60

2. vertical 150

3. protruding 26

II. Forehead

A. Distribution of the kinds of forehead inclination.

1. receding 27

2. medium 77

3. vertical 142

4. protruding 13

III. General Contour

A. Distribution of the kinds of frontal-nasal profile.

1. rectilinear. 15

2. normal 177

3. angular. 56

B. Distribution of the kinds of jaw projection.

1. small. 51

2. orthognathic 171

3. prognathic 26

4. nasal-prognathic 11

IV. Lips

A^1. Distribution of kinds of lip adherence - both lips alike.

1. close 38
2. medium. 97
3. protruding. 60

A^2. Distribution of kinds of lip adherence - both lips not alike.

1. close . . . . . 2 lower.
2. medium. . . . . 2 upper . 11 lower.
3. protruding. . . .14 upper . 3 lower.

B^1. Distribution of kinds of lip border - both lips alike.

1. narrow. 14
2. medium. 76
3. wide. 96

B^2. Distribution of kinds of lip border - both lips not alike.

1. narrow. . . . . .20 upper . 2 lower.
2. medium. . . . . 8 upper . 17 lower.
3. wide. . . . . 2 upper . 14 lower.

C. Distribution of kinds of lip prominence.

1. close 38
2. medium. 97
3. protruding. 60

D^1. Distribution of kinds of lip thickness - both lips alike

1. thin. 16
2. medium. 114
3. thick 27
4. very thick. 50

D^2. Distribution of kinds of lip thickness - both lips not alike.

1. thin.	6 upper . .	1 lower.
2. medium.	4 upper . .	9 lower.
3. thick		
4. very thick. . .	2 upper . .	4 lower.

V. Nose

A. Distribution of kinds of nose ridges.

1. rectilinear 82
2. rectilinear-sinuous 31
3. concave 28
4. concave-sinuous 5
5. convex. 84
6. convex-sinuous. 34

B. Distribution of kinds of nose bases.

1. depressed 79
2. horizontal. 126
3. elevated. 48

C. Distribution of kind of nose tip.

1. blunt 61
2. medium. 139
3. sharp 56

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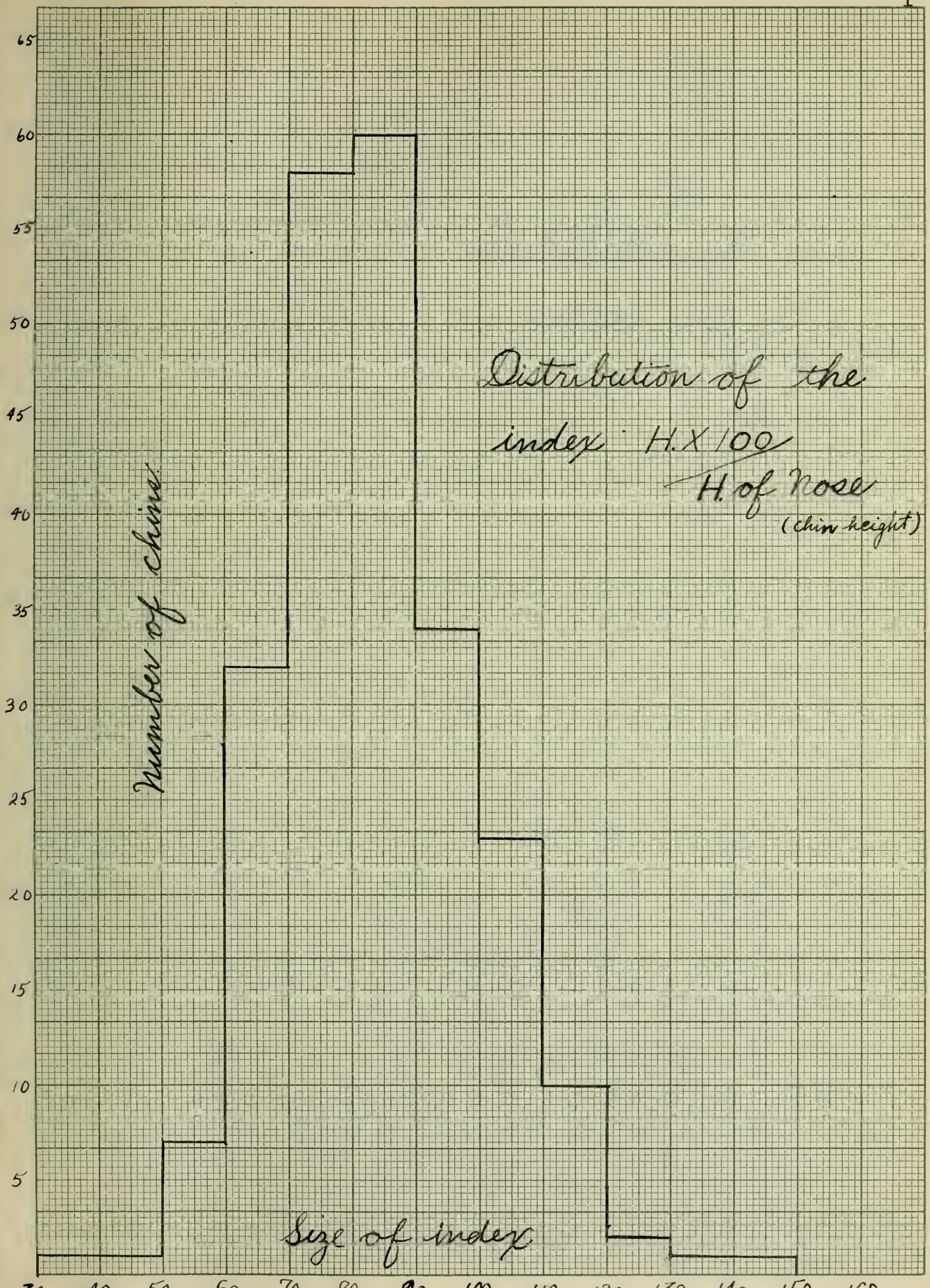
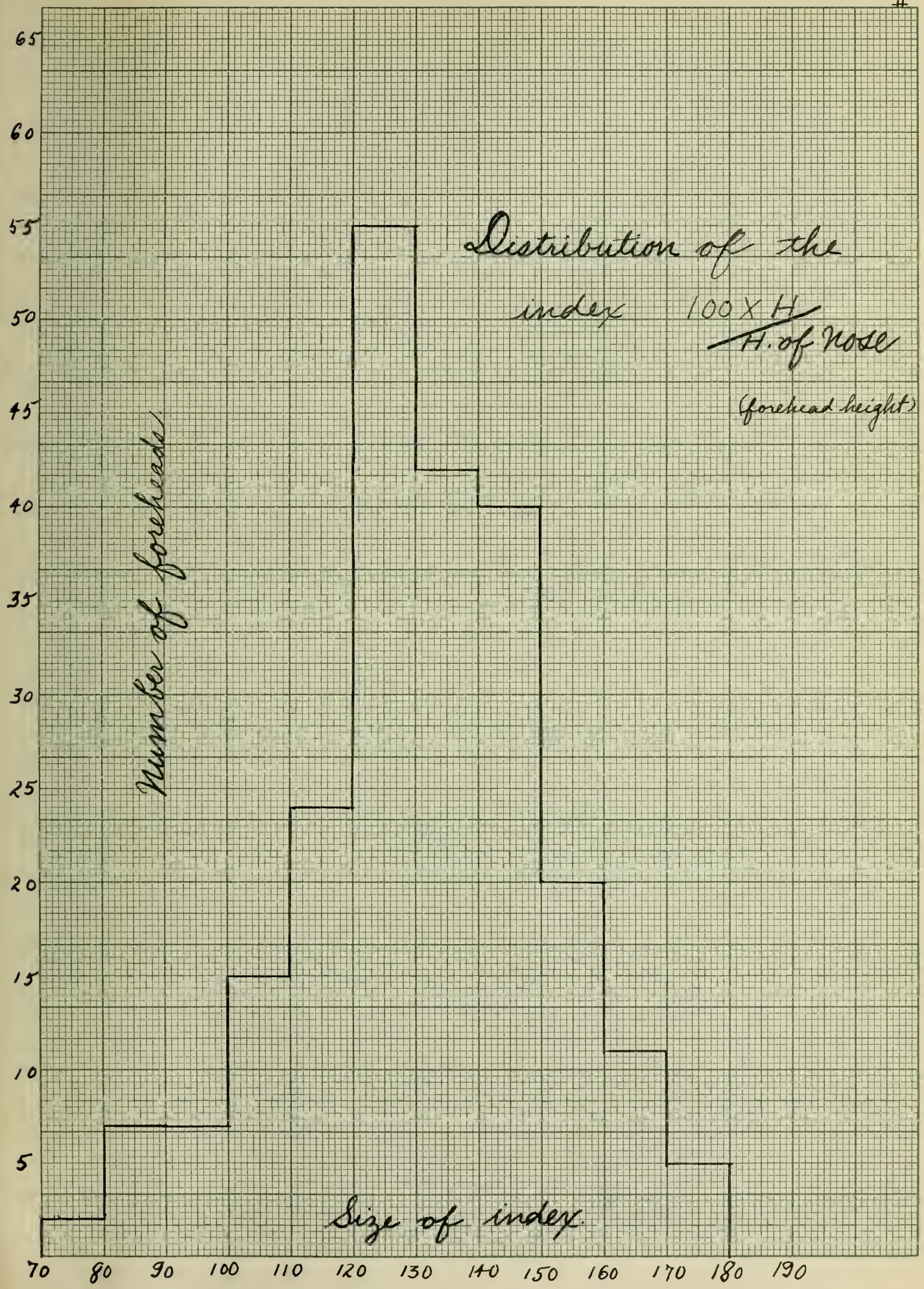
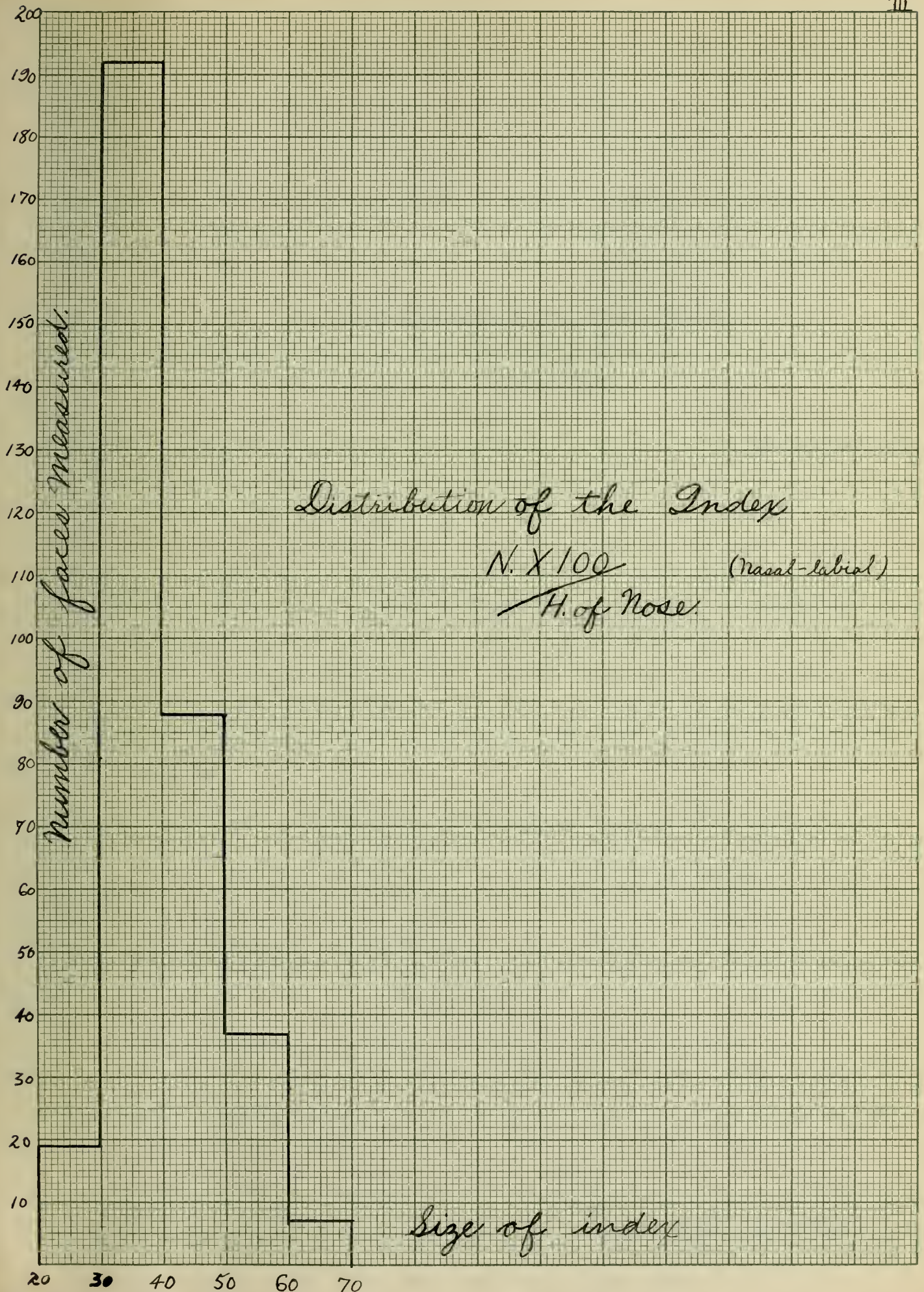
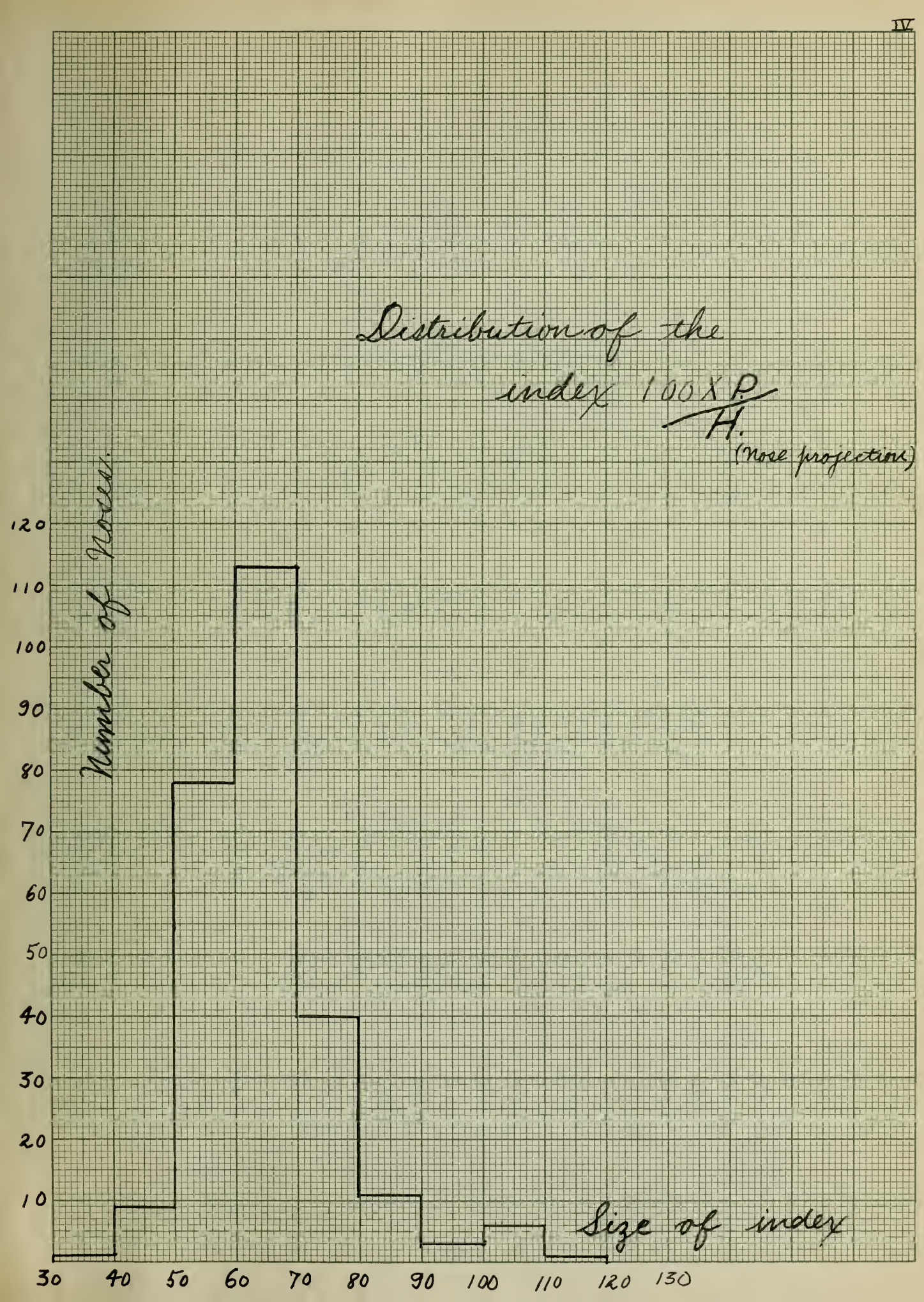

Distribution of the
index H.X 100
H. of Nose
(chin height)
Number of chins
Size of index
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160


Distribution of the
index 100 × H / H. of Nose
(forehead height)
Number of foreheads
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
Size of index.
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170
180
190


Distribution of the Index
N. X 100 (Nasal-labial)
H. of Nose.
Number of faces measured.
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Size of index


Distribution of the index 100 X P/H.
(Nose projection)
Number of cases.
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Size of index
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130

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